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THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB.

The New York Classical Club held its final meeting for the year 1920-1921 on May 7, at the Metropolitan Museum. After the reports of officers and of chairmen of various committees had been presented, the following officers for 1921-1922 were unanimously elected: President, Dr. A. A. Bryant, De Witt Clinton High School, Vice-President, Professor Jane Gray Carter, Hunter College, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. George H. Beal, De Witt Clinton High School, Censor, Miss Margaret Y. Henry, Wadleigh High School.

Dr. Clarence Dickinson, Choir Master and Organist of the Brick Presbyterian Church and of Union Theological Seminary, delivered a fascinating discourse on Our Musical Heritage from Greece. The address was enlivened by illustrations both pictorial and musical, the latter in the form of songs by Miss Josephine Garrett, accompanied on the harp by Miss Marietta Bitter. The musical selections, which served as illustrations of the various Greek scales or 'modes', included two hymns to Apollo, a melody on the familiar *Carpe Diem* theme, preserved through an inscription on a tomb of the first century after Christ, and an ode to Calliope, of a century or so later. Of this ode to Calliope an ancient Roman transcription was discovered, by the father of Galileo, in a manuscript. Dr. Dickinson then traced the development of the modern organ from the old pipes of Pan. The simple syrinx was early followed by a double flute. Then appeared pipes not blown, but provided with bellows trodden by a slave—in other words, a small portable organ. Pagan antiquity also knew water organs and pneumatic organs; but the prototype of the organ of to-day is supposed to have been the invention of St. Cecilia, and was very common in early Christian Churches.

Organs of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance included the small Portative, often carried in processions, and the Positive, which differed from the Portative in that it was kept in a fixed position. A special form of Portative, which was used to regulate the choir, was known as the Regal; when made in the form of a book, it was called the Bible Regal. Particularly interesting is the development of the keys, which were originally so large that they had to be beaten with the fists; of the stops, by which the sound, at first overwhelmingly loud, might be modulated; and of the pedals, including the 'thunder pedal'. As Dr. Dickinson said in conclusion, the organ of to-day is but a giant syrinx.

At luncheon, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers; the thanks of the Club, expressed in Latin, as presented by Professor Knapp, were voted to Mr. Dickinson, and to the Misses Garrett and Winter; Mrs. McGiffert read several of her poems, of classical content; and, finally, Professors Whicher and McCrea, soon to depart for Rome to take up their duties at the American Academy there, addressed the Club, after which resolutions of greetings to them in Latin, prepared by Professor Knapp, were passed.

The Latin resolutions are as follows:

DICKINSONIO SUO, VIRO ILLUSTRISSIMO, DOMINELLIS
GARRETT ET WINTER, S. P. D. SOCIETAS CLAS-
SICA NEOEBORACENSIS

Quod nostrum omnium ad unum unamque et aures et mentes tantopere delectarunt Dominus ille Dickinsonius verbis scitissimis eruditissimisque de rebus musicis a temporibus antiquis usque ad nostra tractatis, Dominella Garrett carminibus Graecis voce canora redditis, Dominella Bitter lyra hodierna peritissime percussa, nos igitur eis non modo gratias habemus, sed etiam, quantum verba mera possunt, gratias maximas agimus et persolvimus.

ET WHICHER ET MCCREA SUIS, QUONDAM PRAESIDIBUS, SEMPER AMICIS, S. P. D. SOCIETAS CLASSICA NEOEBORACENSIS

Sic vos diva potens Cyprî, sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera, ventorumque regat pater, obstrictis allis praeter Iapyga, navis, quae tibi creditos debes finibus Italicis nostros amicos, incolumes eos, precamur, reddas nobis ad patriam nostram eorumque, ut iterum iterumque eos salvos sospitesque apud conventus nostros videamus audiamusque.

HUNTER COLLEGE

E. ADELAIDE HAHN

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

The meeting of The Classical Association of England and Wales, in which the American Philological Association had been invited to share, took place at Cambridge, August 2-6. After a welcome by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, and a greeting from the American Philological Association, presented by Professor Charles Forster Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, and the reading of a message from Dean West, on behalf of the American Classical League, Dr. Walter Leaf gave his Presidential Address. His subject was *Classics and Realities*, a theme on which no one is better qualified to speak than Dr. Leaf himself, equally eminent as banker and as scholar. He referred, at the outset, to a very successful commercial company in London, of whose four directors three are ex-Fellows of Trinity College. He said that the nadir of education in England was reached at a meeting at Burlington House during the Great War, when it was declared that nothing but science—poison-gas, fats, etc.—could win the war, and there was much jeering at a statesman who did not know the origin of glycerine. This was a conspicuous instance of herd-instinct. But there was now a reaction from that view, shown e. g. by the Report of the Prime Minister's Committee on Classics in Education. It was very interesting to see in the Report evidence of a demand for the Classics and classical education coming from the 'workers' themselves. The Classics must cease to be a luxury; they must become a necessity; and must have nothing to do with the 'classes'. The power of putting one's self in the other man's place is the secret of dealing with men. Classical training is needed, especially when the man speaks another language. The demand for men who can be trusted to negotiate with men in other languages is unlimited. Premature specialization is a mistake. Dr. Leaf said he took as his text a statement on page 11 of the Report referred to above: "There is no safe foundation for the continued life of any study except a spontaneous and widespread curiosity". There is need of a curiosity which compels men to go on adding to the sum of human knowledge; therefore we must insist that our study shall have its place among the others. Historical science is most important. Included within the scope of that science are the Classics, which deal with a moment when the power of self-expression was almost abnormally present. They are no mere offshoot, but are in the direct line of human growth. On these broad lines the study of the Classics is being pressed. The language of Homer is as living as that of Racine or Goethe. There can be no final Greek history any more than there can be a final translation of Homer. Each generation must have its own. The last had problems of democracy, dealt with by Mitford, Thirlwall, Grote. Now the problems are economic. Also there are fresh materials, travel, exploration, etc., at least as fast as they can be dealt with. The science which deals with all this must needs be living. Hittite sculpture is just